

beautiful flag received seventeen balls and the staff was shattered in his hand. He was injured but slightly. Young Casey stood erect by his side and fought with matchless desperation, utterly unconscious of danger. And when at last under the maddening fire the 1st Minnesota sounded in retreat, and the fearless color bearer receded slowly from his side, he stood like a rock, as if resolved to contest the short-swept hill alone. To save him from destruction or capture, 2nd Lieut. Perley ran forward to Casey and with drawn sword threatened to cut him down if he did not obey the bugle's command and fall back. Casey, with hot tears running down his face, told him he would rather be killed by him than by a rebel, and stood firm and fired again at Fagan, before he would consent to save his life.

First Lieut. Hooper is universally praised by this company for his bravery and intelligent military tact on the field.

During the fight, and a few minutes before the retreat commenced, I went to the nearest hospital to carry a wounded man. Such a scene of death and desolation! Men, dying and just dead, covered the floor, and filled the rear yard with frightful misery. Civilians and soldiers had turned surgeons, and were amputating and bandaging up the limbs of the wounded. A shell was thrown at the flag of truce that waved above the mangled forms by the enemy's battery, and fell a few rods off in the front yard. I learn that this hospital was burned shortly after, with all its suffering inmates, by the heartless and diabolical *Rebs*.

—That ghastly picture of carnage will ever present before my eyes, and its son-haunted souls and groans and those death-appeals will always ring their solemn chords in my ears.

—And now, on and on, past us, fly the panic-stricken soldiers. And so, we are beaten where we had stood so stately. And the whole Nation is to suffer then for the overwhelming crime of Slavery—the South for its terrible guilt of commission, and the North for its moral abdication which put forth the arms of complicity and protection. And we remember again the Divine decree, "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall be no match."

—May we learn the lesson which a few brave souls of the North have long tried to teach us, and quickly when our bloody hands had begun to do the righteous thing!

W. M. A. CROFFUT.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

*The Evening Bulletin* says:

A reliable gentleman of this city furnishes us with an interesting statement, received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing a few miles from Manassas Junction. He is a man of Northern birth and Union feelings, though he was forced to go with the Southern army, as his property and family are in that region. He witnessed the battle on Sunday at Manassas, and describes the conduct of the Federal troops as daring and brave in every respect. They fought as tenaciously as bulldogs. During Sunday night, when the excitement of the battle was subsiding, he escaped from his residence near Manassas, got through the Rebel lines and entered Washington City in company with some smugglers. He had business at the North and took this chance to escape. He states that the Rebel loss is between 3,000 and 4,000.

The Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginia, was most terribly cut up, only two hundred out of the regiment being seen after the battle. Our informant says that it was a most fortunate thing for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas while the battle lasted, for within two miles of the rear of the junction, the ground for many acres is infested with the most artful nature, and tons of gunpowder placed there. It was the intention of Beauregard, if driven back, to wait till the Federal army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired and the Union troops blown to atoms.

Our informant thinks that the Government is not at all aware of the extent of these Rebel preparations to destroy our troops. Upward of 42,000 negroes were employed to work on the introduction at Manassas, and about a third number were employed to work on the encampments at Richmond.

Our informant is the owner of a large number of slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the Rebels every day.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas when the battle occurred, but is now at Richmond, commanding an active force there, which our informant estimates at 15,000.

The City of Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the Rebels find that the Union men are going to take it, the city will be blown up.

Had the Federal forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday in safety, Beauregard admits that the Rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The Rebel troops have good arms, but in other respects are badly equipped.

Not over 1,000 Federal guns were allowed to witness the great battle of Sunday, all others being kept back by the picket guards. Those who did see the fight were the personal friends of the more prominent Rebel officers.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money and cannot get any. The Rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will be the means of making us bankrupt, and thus in less than a year the North will give in.

There are two regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond.

Our informant heard of no rumors of trouble with slave insurrections except in North Carolina and Alabama.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as of the most terrible description.

Our informant thought the Federal prisoners would suffer bad treatment in the hands of the rebels.

MORE OF THE BATTLE.

*The Commercial Advertiser*, New York, July 24, 1861.

It is impossible to describe entirely the names of the lost and wounded. I visited the different camps on the Virginia side yesterday afternoon, and found them all in confusion.

In nearly every instance, the principal officers were absent in camp, in Washington, such as their friends. The soldiers in camp, but if they had been properly officered their encampments today would have been in Mass. Some of the higher officers were the first to run. Several of them were soon taken by the rebels in pairs, one riding behind the other.

The 4th Regiment stood and fired two volleys after their horses had left them, and when driven toward the bridge by the rebel cavalry, they stood up like men, each one for himself, and drove the rebels back in wild confusion. The regiments then retreated in order, and except those lost in battle are all in camp.

Soldiers are constantly straggling into the different camps, tired, and hungry, and weary. Their condition is truly deplorable. Many of the soldiers visited their old camping grounds, expecting to find their officers there, and possibly some refreshments; but nothing could be seen of them, nor was food ready provided for them. Our troops in consequence have become greatly disorganized.

Our great loss at Bull Run was fight artillery.

Our losses here in camp numbers, making batteries would have proved of little service in preventing the advance of our infantry, who would soon have reached the intrenchments of the enemy in the rear of the rebels. To all hand to hand engagements thus far, our troops have driven the enemy before them with their bayonets.

It is suspected that in about three weeks we of course will have arrived here and prepared for the grand struggle which will then take place. In the meantime it must be expected that the moment will remain inactive.

The leaders in the Conf. forces are a set, and each is trying to outdo the other in perfecting their plan of defense. They have no traditions among them as we have constantly crying out for peace, and doing all they can to defeat the objects of the Government by informing the Rebels of what we are doing and what we intend to do.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COMMAND TO HIS TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The *Evening Courier* of Thursday contains a Nashville dispatch dated Monday, saying that the Conf.

erate loss is 2,000 and the Federal loss 10,000. It adds that Jefferson Davis took command of the Confederate forces at noon, and that his own command was, "Forward, my brave column, forward." The effect was electrical, and the fortune of the day was decided, as they swept everything before them.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

A special dispatch to *The Courier*, dated the 23rd instant, says that the Rebels captured sixty-three cannon, twenty-five thousand stand of arms, twelve hundred horses, and all the stores and provisions of the Federal forces, valued at a million of dollars.

The dispatch also says that a buggy and epaulets, marked General Scott, were also captured.

The Rebel loss is reported at two hundred and fifty killed and a thousand wounded.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did Wade's Hampton Legion.

Another dispatch says that the loss of the Confederates is 2,000; that the loss of the Federal forces is 15,000 killed, and that the number of the wounded and prisoners taken is not known.

Two members of Congress are among the prisoners.

#### BATTLE INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

#### DEATH OF COL. CAMERON.—THE ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Sergeant Role of Company A, 79th Regt., saw Col. Cameron shot, and says that at the time he received his death wound he was charging on a battery, and urging his men to follow. As soon as he fell his horse galloped off, and So. George Role, telling the Colony he had fallen, naked him if he wanted water. Col. Cameron rode toward his mount, but was unable to enter a word. The Sergeant poured some water between his half-dried lips, but it was too late; a gurgling sound told too plainly that all was over. Picking up the Colonel's hat from the ground, and pulling from his hand a glove, he escaped to the woods just as the 7th retreated in confusion, followed by the Rebels. No word has been had from Maj. Arnold Harris, who is a rank Secessionist, but went out on Monday morning to secure Col. Cameron's body. His horse and trapping have been brought in.

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